Financiering for the War. Plain common-sense business men wonder at the dainty financiering for the war. Accustom. ed as they are to look difficulties square in the face, and call things by their right names, they regard the whispering and chaffering, the hesitating and discussing, between Heads of Departmants and Committees, Bank Officers and Sub-Treasurers, as savoring of Political trickery and maragement-in short, they begin to see a very large "Nigger in the fence." They understand very clearly that a great war cannot be carried on without a large outlay of money ; and they understand also that mere promises to pay are not money, whether they are the promises o individuals, corporations or governments.

What is still more to the point, these common-sense business men are part and parcel of the very people who have been, for many months, urgently testifying to the Government their readiness to sustain whatever measures are necessary to put down the rebellion. They have understood, from the outset, that they were to be called upon for money, and they have the money waiting. To them, the ordering of a direct tax to meet the interest on the debt which must be incurred, is a plain, straightforward matter of immediate duty, on the part of Congress. There are no if nor and about it. And when the interest is provided for, they know that the principal will come without asking. When capitalists can see the interest, they are not in haste for the principal.

That twice two make four, is not more true than are the conclusions of these business men. and we are not surprised at their impatience. It does look as though all the figuring and delay was intended simply to depress Government securities, so that a few favored insiders might be enabled, at the proper moment, to make a lig pile by entering upon a seemingly gigantic speculation. We by no means charge that such is the fact, though we do intiwate the possibility that designing men are operating upon the fears of our Government leaders.

The old play of want of confidence in the people, is being re-eracted. One would suppose the enthusiastic manuer in which the wants of the Government in men was met: the freedom with which states, counties, cities and towns voted equipments for them, and supplies for their families, to say nothing of the additional thousands-it not millions-voluntarily contributed by donations, would teach a lesson which Congress and Government might proft by.

The reople are tired of this milk-and-water way of doing things. They want the rebellion suppressed, and they want it done in the most firect way. They have sent their men when called for, and they are ready with the means when that is called for. All they ask is that their chosen leaders will go forward bobby, and call directly and promptly, for all the money required.

Our New Minister to Russla.

The Senate has at length confirmed the nom-ination of Mr. Camenon as Munister to Russia, and he will soon relieve Cassius M. Chay of dinties that are known to be somewhat irk some to the latter gentlemen, in his impatience to have a share in the work of restoring the Union. The return of Mr. CLAY has been for some time spoken of as probable, and it is expected that it will be immediately followed by the offer of an important military position. Mr. CLAY's bold and ardent temperament is evidently better suited to the soldier than the diol mat, and his first appearance in the latter character at London and Paris, while on his way to Russia, subjected him to some tharp criticism from the European press, as well as our own. Still he has made himself popular among the Americans abroad, and we are indobted to him for the treaty by which Russia was the first to recogpise the adherence of our government to the Paris Convention of 1856, and the views held by that convention in relation to privateering.

Mr. CAMPRON posserses qualifications for his new position much beyond the average of our foreign appointees, and the change from the confining duties of the War Department will no doubt be agreeable to him, while his emanciation sympathies can have full scope for exercise in watching the progress of the movement for freeing the Russian serfs. It is somewhat significant, however, that the mission to Russi has been so often made the convenient retiring place for troublesome politicians, as in the case of poor John Randollen, whose appointment to that court was the last he ever held.

The Pinne Sumter Heard From That saucy rebel privateer, the Sumter, is again at its work of destruction, having burnt three vessels off the coast of Spain, as will be seen by the dispatch sent by Minister ADAMS to Collector BARNEY, and published in another column. Her appearance in European waters explains probably the movements of her captain, who is reported to have been a passenger on the steamer Trent, at the time it was stopped by Captain WILKES. He was doubtless on his way to join his vessel in some European

The Question of Exchanging Prisoners. The Assembly yesterday laid over the concurrent resolution soliciting the Government to arrange for an exchange of prisoners with the rebels, after remarks by Mr. Speaker RAYMOND, in which he directed attention to the difficul ties in the way of effecting an exchange without such a recognition of the rebel title to belligerent rights as might prove a source of serious embarasement to us in the future. Mr. RAY-MOND corrected the erroneous impression that we had a precedent for the course proposed in the exchange of prisoners between England, and the Colonies she was treating as rebels, in the war of the Revolution.

On the contrary, the exchanges made at that time were in every case arranged by the Generals in command of the British army, who refused to apply to their Government for authori ty, on the ground that such authority would carry with it the recognition of the claim of the Colonies to belligerent rights, and for this rea son all the attempts to arrange a legalized and general system of sxchange utterly failed. Holding towards the rebel states, as we do, the position assumed toward us at that time by England, we must follow the course pursued by her, much as we may desire to release our brave goldiers now in the hands of the enemy. It is satisfactory to think, however, that in the absence of any regular system of exchange, so many of our men are finding their way home through the means of that tac't understanding with the rebels, in accordance with which we are to release as many of their men as they do

Appropriations for Frontier Defences The attention called to the subject of our coast and frontier defences by the misunder standing with England, has had its effect upon Congress, as will be seen from the fortification bill which passed the House yesterday. Six millions of dollars are appropriated to build ing new forts at different points, completing works already begun, and putting our extended line of frontier in an adequate condition for defence. Of the whole amount, \$1,050,000 are devoted to the fortifications in New York

If the bill becomes a law as it stands,

portion of these appropriations are to be used immediately, and the remainder during the latter part of the year. The details of the proposed apprepriations are published in our news columns.

After Alderman Brady.

By the report of the proceedings in the Legislature yesterday, it will be seen that the Assembly are after Alderman BRADY with a stick of exceeding sharpness. We think that the Legislators thus far, are on the whole rather more than even with the Alderman.

One of the best plans yet proposed for getting out of the difficulty caused by the neglect of Congress to provide the interest on the large and increasing war debt, and thus create a demand for Government loans, appears in a letter from James A. Cowing, Eaq , to the Secretary

of the Treasury. Next to and in connection with an immediate direct tax to meet interest, it needs consideration as a

TEMPORARY EXPEDIENT.

Authorize the issue of \$100,000,000, or more if necessary, paper currency, in addition to the \$50,000,000 already authorized by Congress—make it payable in coin on demand, portions of it at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be payable at each of the Sub-Treasury offices in the loyal states.

Pay out such currency to such creditors of the invernment as would take it in payment of money lemands due, and offer it in exchange for coin at ar, at each Sub-Treasury office. Receive it for all invernment dues, and for six per cent (overnment conds at par, the interest on such bonds to be payable semi-samually in money, the principal in ten ears in money or in other like bonds at the option of the Government.

The offices of redemption collectively to hold as a

shie semisannually in money, the principal in tenyears in money or in other like bonds at the option
of the Government.

The offices of redemption collectively to hold as a
standard twenty per cent in coin on the amount of
paper currency out; while they hold that amount,
offer only the domand currency out or the six per cent
bends at par for coin. When the coin on hand is
but nineteen per cent on the currency out, offer a
Government scrip at par, payable one year after
date in money or in other like scrip at same rate of
interest, at seven per cent per samum interest, and
as coin decreases one per cent, offer such scrip at
par in exchange for coin at one per cent higher interest, until the scrip is offered at twenty per cent.

In commencing, until the standard proportion of
coin is on hand, offer at par for coin the seven per
cent scrip for one week, then the eight per cent for
one week, and so on one per cent higher interest
each week until the per cent of coin is reached, or
until the twenty per cent scrip is offered at par.

Redeem the currency with coin, as demanded, at
the place where it is made payable, as long as there
is a dime on hand to redeem with, and continue to
offer the twenty-per-cent scripa par, until there is
six per cent on the currency out in coin cen band.
As coin increases to seven per cent, reduce the rate
of interest on new issue of scrip one per cent, and so
containe as coin increases one per cent, until the
standard sum of coin is on hand.

Each redemption office to report daily to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount of coin and currency it held at the close of the business day. The
Secretary to order transfers of coin or currency
from one effect to another, and from and to the general treasury.

The redemption offices to be the disbursing de-

In so far as this plan sets up the Government in banking business, it is objectionable, but with provision for closing it, so soon as the necessity is passed, or for having the business done by banking institutions already established, it could be made to answer present pur-

That New Hampshire Dwarf. Our supposition that BARNUM would speedi-

y get hold of the very little New Hampshire Nurr, to whom we alluded a day or two since, s verified by the following extracts:

The MANCHESTER MIRROR, commenting apon the fact that the dwarf had been allowed to remain so long wnknown, says:

"It has been a matter of great astonishment to
people in this section that Gen. Tom. Taumb should
have been the center of attraction wherever he went, have been the center of attraction wherever he went, when we had a specimen of the Lilliput family here in Manchester, 'head and shoulders' smaller, per-fect in form, handsome, witty, and winning, and still 'unhonored and unsung.' For years he has occasionally welked our streets, but never without the crowd stopping and looking at him with wonder to see a man the size of a baby walking along with the case and nonchalance of the Benicia Boy, or some other person who had got used to the star-ing theans."

The first offer of an engagement made to the father of the tiny man was in the following lat-

"Fromesor Hotel. New York, Jan. 8, 1832, To Major Nert, Manchester, N. H. Sin: 1 am one of the late firm of Howes & Cashing, who chartered a ship to take our great American Gircust of England five years ago. Having just read a description of your little son, George Washington Nutl, and being a surset that it is correct. I wish to engage him to go to London for the Great Exhibition mext spring, and to continue the engagement several years. I will give you Yive Thousand Doulans per year for him, besides paying all expenses. or sand Dunches for a self-grant offer, please don't engage in to other parties till I see you. I leave for Mausester next Monday.

Your obedient servant.

"JOSEPH CUSHING."

Bareum, bowever, had no intention of letting uch a prize slip through his fingers, as will be sen by the following note to his agent, which, with the subjoined remarks, we extract from

"Barnum's Musaum, See York, Jan. 10, 1862, See York, Jan. 10, 1862, See Hirentoock, Esq.—Dear Sir I Don't fail the morning train for Manchester, N. H., are if possible the dwarf, Commodore Nutt, if e description given in the inclosed print tather than fall in getting him, you may this father, thirty thousand dollars for the mor his father, thirty thousand dollars for the code cycliciting him three years (this is about at week), besides which I will pay all expension detection of the companion of the companion of the cyclic also the expenses of any companions select, and will give him the profits of all foods, pictures, &c., and present him with a propertiee, paraphernals attached to the exact the close of the engagement, including a dipair of ponies and carriage.

"In haste, yours, P. T. BARNUM, — I hear that several showmen are after him, and don't let them get alseed of you. Get

in, and don't let them get ahead of you. Get in and don't let them get ahead of you. Get in lower terms if you can. Get privileges of using engagement two years longer, if possi-a same terms. Payment always to be made y. ble, on same terms. Payment always to be made weekly.

Mr. Hitchcock is the confidential agent of Mr. Barnum, and is the one who travelled through Europe with Gen. Tom Thumb. Mr. Hitchcock to k the night train from New York, visited the Nutt family, and made a contract with Commodore Nutt for three years, with the privilege of two more.

While they were there making the bargain, the express agent for the telegraph came with the following dispatch:

the fellowing dispatch:

"New York, Jan. 11, 1802.
"Wall give \$16,000 for Commodore Nutt: three years.
"Will give \$16,000 for Commodore Nutt: three years.

years. June. Howe, Quick & Co."
The little fellow is really the pet of his native town. On Tuesday last he bade his numerous friends farewell, and set out on he travels in search of fame and forture, followed by the good wishes of all the good folks of Manchester. He is now in this city, and will in a few weeks appear at the American Museum.

From Port Royal.

AN EXPEDITION AGAINST SAVANNAH,
The EVENING POST learns from responsible The EVENING POST learns from responsible sources that the expedition from Port Royal against Savannah, which has been so long promised, is supposed to be at last in progress. Reconnoitering parties, and corps ordered out for the purp se of clearing the way for gunboats, have, since the 4th er 5th of the past month, been sent from tiltion Head, and have proceeded southward beyond Tybee Island. It was understood at Port Royal that these corps were provided with saws and apparatus for were provided with saws and apparatus for dragging logs of wood out of those rivers or navigable creeks south of the Savannah River—probably the Wilmington—into which he rebels have sunk obstructions, evidently

the rebeis have sunk obstructions, evidently supposing that they had destroyed the navigability of the streams.

It was further understood that this expedition was to be carried on both by water and land, and that the land force would consist of about half the troops under the command of Gen. Sherman or ten thousand men. This number, it was thought, could be safely spared, as there is little danger that the rebels will undertake to cross any of the rivers for the purpose of attack. cross any of the rivers for the purpose of attacking our treops. The Wabash and the gunboats were at Hilton head, and could be at once placed in readiness to undertake their part of the service which might be required.

Warsaw Inlet was to be the first destination of the service which might be required.

was aw linet was to be the line destricts of the expedition when it should start. Of the time when this would occur, there was, of course, no means of information.

A new and unexplained mevement—the building of a railway on Hilton Head Island—is asid to be in progress. The road begins at

the northern end of the island, and is to extend southward in the direction of the main land, which, at some points is distant but a short way, and where ferry accommodations might be easily established.

This movement is undertaken with a view of making Hitton Head a great permanent base of operations—an o-j-ct which has been carefully kept in view from the beginning. No cars had been procured, but those adapted to horse power could easily and speedily be conveyed to Gen. Sherman whenever he should desire them.

The wharf at Hitton Head is building with as much rapidity as possible. To aid in the work, one or two old whalers have been sunk; and these it is understood are also used in ap-

work, one or two old whaters have been sub-and these it is understood are also used in ap-

and these it is understood are also used in approaching with stores to that portion of the wharf already built.

The main body of our forces at Tybee Island is encamped beyond the range of the guns of Fort Polaski; yet, whenever our pickets appear within easy range, the rebels throw shells at them. The garrison at Polaski appear to be always on the lookout; the sight of even a single federal soldier induces a discharge of cannon. The firing is supposed to be carried on for the sake of practice, as the chance of cacualty to our troops is exceedingly slight. alty to our troops is exceedingly slight.

Our Washington Correspondence. The Small Pox in Washington-The Senate Refusing to abolish the Franking Privi-lege-Horse Railrond in Washington.

WASHINGTON, January 17, 1862. People are growing alarmed here at the spread of small pox. It is all over the city. There are 81 cases of it in the Halorana Hospital, north-east the city. Soldiers carry the disease to all parts of the city by their culpable carelessness. The ty-phoid fever is on the decrease, but other and worse diseases take its place. Should the small pox on: get into the army, it will make havoc, such as bat-

get into the army, it will made havoe, such as bat-ties never make.

Gen. McClellan was before the Congressional Committee, to inquire into the conduct of the war, on Wednesday. The papers notice this fact. They do not, however, notice the fact that the Genera scemed to be entirely recovered from his late ill-ness. He rode up the Senate wing of the Capitol, and at once inquired where the room of the Capitol, and at once inquired where the room of the Committee was situated. By the time he had repeated the inquiry twice (for few persons about the Capital know where the Committee holds its sessions), the few people gathered round got the idea into their heads that Gen. McGlellan was in sight, and after that he was followed by a crowd till he went inside the Committee-room.

Mr. Cameron's nomination to Russia was up in secret session has hight, and was hitterly opposed by two or three Sensters, among them Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, The particular ground of objection, it is understood, was the laca that servict contracts had been easte under Mr. Cameron's administration of the War D-partment.

The bill abslishing the franking privilege, which went as handsomely through the House the other day, will fail in the Senate, I fear. The Senators cling to the privilege, and have no idea or relinquishing to the privilege, and have no idea or relinquishing to the privilege, and have no idea or relinquishing to the privilege, and have no idea or relinquishing to the privilege, and have no idea or relinquishing to the privilege, and have no idea or the place of the Goom, to be called the Congressional Record.

This paper he proposes that Congress shall publish p

This paper he proposes that Congress shall publish at its own printing office, employing reporters at fixed wages. Some of the revelations recently made to the In-

arter. The feeling of confidence in the ability of the Go

THE LATEST NEWS. Congressional Proceedings.

PASSAGE OF IMPORTANT BILLS BY

THE HOUSE. XXXVII. CONGRESS. Sonate.

First Session.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Mr. C'andler (Mich.) pre-sented the credentials of H.m. Jacob M. Howard, sentator sleet from Michigan, in place of Mr. Bing-tan, deceased. Mr. Howard appeared and took th. Trumbull (III.) presented a petition from Mr. sinford, who represents himself as a contrac-h Mesers, Cummings and Tucker, He says received information from the War Depart-

Mr. Sanford asks the passage of a law to legalize the contracts unde, ro as to prevent loss to honest contractors. Referred.

Mr. Collamer (Vt.), from the Committee on Post Offices, reported back the House bill in relation to the letters of sail rs and marines. The bill extends the privilege of sending letters not prepaid to sailors and marines. Passad.

Mr. Pessenden (Me.), from the Committee on Finance, reported back the House joint resolution declaratory of the purpose of Congress to impose a tax. Passad by yeas, 39; nays, Mr. Powell.

Mr. Poste (Va.), from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported a resolution ordering the removal of army bakeries from the Capital.

noval of army bakeries from the Capitol.

Mr. Trumbull offered a resolution to pay one
housend dollars out of the contingent fund, for the
uneral expenses of the late Senator Buker, Re-

erred.

Mr. Browning (EL) introduced a bill for the beter organization of the artillery of the army of the
inited States. Referred.

The Senate then went into executive session, after
which an adjournment took place until Monday.

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Fenton over one hundred bill in the Court of Claims were referred to the com inities on claims.

The House then resumed the Pennsylvania concetted election. A vote was first taken on the subcities reported from the minority of the Committee
in Elections, that John M. Butler is not, and Wm.

E. Lehman is, entitled to a seat as Representative
rom the First Congressional District of Pennsylzania, which was adopted by a vote of 77 against 67.

The resolution of the majority of the committee,
as thus amended, was then agreed to.

M. Alles M. Alles of the committee, Mr. Alley (Mass.), from the Post Office Commit-e, reported a bill authorizing the establishment

ee reported a bill authorizing the establishment f branch post offices in cities. Passed, Mr. Delano, (Mass..) made a report from the com-nities for the District of Columbia, on a resolution eferred to them, relative to Marshal Lumon's juil ommittee say that it was strictly in Mar-

committee say that it was strictly in Maramon's official discretion to make rules to
the existing abuses, and though they can
becessity for subjecting members of Conto the life cerem my of procuring passes,
by the President of the Senate or Speaker of
ase, yet that there is nothing as pulpably opte and onerous in the regulations as to call
special intervention of the Heuse. Hence
mittee ask to be discharged from further
ration of the subject,
inther consideration of the report was postlearners. The

pointed,

Mr. Stevens (Pa...) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the support of the West Point Military Academy, and, on his motion, the committee obtained leave to six during the sessions of the House. He took this occasion to explain the reasons why the appropriation bills were not sooner reported, adding that he had been informed numerous libelious letter writers had been finding coner reported; adding that he had been informed dumerous libelious letter writers had been finding ault with the committee for not reporting an equi-able tax bill. The committee, however, are gath-ring facts, and work for hours after attending to assiness in this hall. He desired to say that the riticisms and libels of the press would not make hem move one minute faster than a due regard to he public interests will permit. Mr. Feston, (N. Y.,) rising to a question of privi-ere, inquired by what rule Marshal Lamon occu-osed a place on the floor of this House. The Speaker replied that he was not aware of such a rule, and had no doubt the Doorkeeper would enforce the rules.

ne, and had no doubt the Doorseepe ore the rules. ogg, of Elinois, inquired whether the en of the rules was to operate on the Mar others, not members, were also on the rishal Lemon, who was standing near the recircular of the control of the control of the recircular of the control of the control of the recircular of the control of the

erired.
se resumed the consideration of the for tion bill, ring the debate on amondments, Mr. Arnold,) said it were better to act on this bill specifi-tine items being based on official catinates. I not to be supposed this bill embraced all the heations necessary to the Atlantic coast an-ern lakes. But, the Select Committee have the factured consideration, and will at an early

by enough to carry on the war within our borTo this should all our energies be directed,
so to time to enter into expensive precontionary
sures against a foreign war, which he hoped
far distant. Let us defend the Government,
when peace shall ensue to the country we can
ide against the danger of a foreign war.
"Wright (Posun,) agreed with Mr. Crittenden,
had been informed the bill appropriated ben five and six millions of dellars. In order to
d time for examination into some of the itemneffectually sought a postponement of its conration.

ideration.

All amendments were voted down, when the Committee rose, and the bill as originally reported was passed.

Mr. Holman, (Ky) from the Committee on Army Contracts, reported a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War to communicate to the Committee a copy of the contract for the purchase of horses for Col. Williams' Gavalry Regiment, now in Kentucky.

Mr. Steele, (N J) of the same Committee, reported a resolution to inquire into several orders on contracts, one for fifty thousand and another for twenty-five thousand Enfeld rifles; whether these contracts have been extended or annulled, and whether they have been sold, or offers made to sell them, etc.

them, etc.

The House here adjourned until Monday.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE Senate.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Albany, Jan 17.—Mr. Connolly for amending the ct appointing commissioners for laying out certain Mr. Cook for making appropriations for the canal ebt for 1869.

Mr. Gook for making appropriations for the canal dobt for 1863.

Mr. Bell called up the resolution in favor of the state assuming the collection of the quota of the national tax. Adopted.

The resolution asking the New York Senators to vote to abolish the franking privilege, was adopted. The Senate has just passed the bill author izing the Bupervisors of Kings county to raise \$159,000 for the relief of families of volunteers.

Joint resolutions in favor of abolishing the franking privilege were adopted.

The resolution fixing the 24d inst. for the election of a Superintendent of Instruction of the Regent University, was adopted.

The Committee on the part of the Senate for apportioning the Congressional districts, is Messre, Connelly, Ramsey, Garrison Bell and Turner.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

Assembly.

Mr. Hurlburt, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported concurrent resolutions in favor of Congress levying a direct tax to be apportioned among the several states according to the provisions of the federal constitution; the net proceeds of which, derived from loyal states, shall be sufficient to defray the interest of the entire indebtedness of the national government, and set apart, pledged to the payment of such interest; that the \$10,000,000, estimated to be derived from the hocome tax, be set apart, pledged to the sinking fund, for the reinbursement of the principle debt, that the amount derived from direct tax of \$30,000, cooperovided by Congress, together with duties and imports, be employed to defray the current expenses of the Government; that the direct tax to be apportioned among the several states as proposed for imports, be employed to defray the current expenses of the Government; that the direct tax to be apportioned among the several states as proposed for the purpose of paying the interest on the national debt be made a permanent tax, to insure prompt payment of such interest, and that it should be increased from year to year by a new appointment, to be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever the increase of the national debt is duly authorized by law to make such reappointment necessary, that the people of the state of New York will pay by direct taxation a just proportion of the amount required to satisfy the interest of the entire debt contracted by the Federal Government, and to be apportioned among the loyal states according to the constitution.

Resolved. That the State of New York cheerfully cosperate with her sister loyal states and the Pederal Government in willing submission to all burdens necessary to be incurred and borne, by adopting the financial policy here indicated, believing it will command the confidence of all persons having money to lead, and that with such a system of finance the Government will be able to obtain all fiscal means needed for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and made the review of the contraction of the war, and made the review of the contraction of the war, and made the review of the contraction of the war, and made the review of the contraction of the war, and made the review of the contraction of the war, and made the review of the contraction of the war, and made the review of the contraction of the war, and made the review of the contraction of the war, and made the review of the contraction of the war, and made the review of the contraction of the war, and made the review of the contraction of the war, and made the review of the contraction of the war.

After an interesting debate on printing the res After in interesting decate on printing the reso-tion, during which the merits of the system of inance were advocated and discussed, the report was made the special order for Wednesday noon. Mr. Pierce gave notice of a bill to hold witnesses sarriless for testimony criminating themselves, given before Committees of the Legislature.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Kenny—To regulate the sale of hay and traw in New York and Brooklyn.

Mr. Pringle—To create the office of Commissioner of function, and in relation to a wrong diversion of the sale of the sale of the sale.

of lundies, and in relation to a wrong diversion the public money.

Mr. Sietson introduced a resolution instructing or committee on militia and public defence to re-ort bills to organize the militia, and provide for representation from the work of the coast defences; is a resolution inquiring whether it was the dut/ the Common Caucil of New York, to expel mem-tal to their own confession have been guilty rs was called up.

ker Reymond took the floor, and in an able
reviewed the necessity of the government

nts. He nested an amendment modifying the resolu ions by declaring that we do not desire to exchange the status of the chellions states. The resolution was laid over.

Resolutions in Assembly.

AFTER ALDERMAN BEADY,
Mr. Stetson offered the following:
Resolved, That the Committee on Cities be discreted to inquire whether the charter of the city of lew York contains any provision making it the uty of the Common Council to expel a member and agate his office, who upon his own confession, or on the Justices of the Supreme Court of t

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Last Burnside Vessel Gone.

ARRIVAL of GEN. BUTLER'S DETACHMENT NEWS FROM THE GULF.

THE SECOND ATTACK ON PENSACOLA

WARRINGTON PARTIALLY DESTROYED. ortress Monroe, January 16, via Baltin

January 17.—The bark John Francis, with E'Epenull Zouwes; the schooner Col. Satterly, with the signil corps of Gen. Burnside's Expedition; the hospital ship of the expedition and several other vessels of the fleet, left here with a favorable wind this afterward. Constitution, from Boston, arrived here this

on. Her destination is unknown, regular Thursday flag of truce today took ney Island several passengers for the South, out brought back the following released pri-Capt. Breiver, Quartermaster of the Rhode Island

Capt. Breiver, Quartermaster of the Rhode Island rigade: Lieutt, Knight, of the 1st Minnescha regi-ment: Capt. A. G. Kellogg; of Co. K. of the 2d donnecticut regiment, and a private. Nineteen ittems also came over to the Norta. The only news in the southern papers is an exag-rerated account of the affair between Humphrey darshall and Colonel Garfield, in which it is stated that the fermer was retreating, when he was at-acked. The fighting is said to have been very hot, and the rebels of course gained the victory with mall loss.

The gunboat Rhode Island arrived from Galves

e gunboat Rhode Island arrived from Galveshis morning. Ber dates are Galveston, Dec. ; Ship Island, Dec. 31st; Mobile Bar, Dec. 31st; Pickens, Jan. 2d; Key West, Jan. Sth, and Royal, Jan. 12th. She brings a large mail. gunboats St. Louis, New London and Water ch. left Ship Island for Biloxi. Dec. 31st. The It of the expedition was not learned, but as the let Island was leaving, the New London was returning with three schooners in tow, eschooner Venus was captured off Galveston he Rhode Island. She was bound from Point el for Franklin, La., with a cargo of tin. copper, and wood, valued at \$10,000. She was sent to Island.

The rebel batteries at Pensacola having repeated, fired at our small vessels. Fort Pickens opened in the rebel steamer Times, which was loading stores to the navy yard on the 1st of January. The rebel atterior responded, and the firing was continued until evening, Fort Pickens firing the last shot, the rebel guns were well aimed, and most of their hells burst inside our fort. Only one of our men, lowever, was wounded. One of our shots made arge breach in Fort Barraneas. In the evening our firing set Warrington on fire. The conflagration continued all hight, and the place was still armine, on the evening of the 2d inst., when the thode Island left, The fire was seen at a distance of theiry five miles at sea. thirty-five miles at sea.

The Rhode Island will sail for Philadelphia this

ang. e Mount Vernon, which arrived here yesterday al, left her station off Wilmington, N. C., on 2th inst. The Chippewa and Montleello were spe Fear, and the Fernandina and Manda of Mount Version reports that she burnt a light

nip on New Year's night which was being fl at for a gunboat under the guns of Fort Caswe The rebel steamer Gordon is on the stocks for pairs, according to the reports of contrabands board the Mount Vernon, on account of the dam received in her encounter with the Mount Vern on December 15th, The Mississippi Movement.

The mississippi movement.

Chicago, Jan. 11.—A special dispatch to the Times, dated 12 miles from Columbus, on the 16th, says an additional force, with Gen. Grant and staff; left Cairo yesterday at 10 o'clock, and overtook McCiernand's, Pain's and Cook's columns during the aternoon. I am not permitted to state where we are going, or what troops we have. Heavy pickets are placed in all directions. There has been no skirmish yet.

Cairo, Jan. 11.—Advices from Cape Girardeau state that the expedit on which left here, for Dallas and Bloomfield, returned this A. M., bringing 23 prisoners, among them Capt. Day, of Jeff. Thompson's army. Reports from Paducah say heavy cannonading was heard up the Tennessee river this morning.

norning.

Gen. Grant sent instructions to all the hospita's sere today to be in readiness at short notice.

FROM MISSOURL

Gen Sigel Still in Service.

Rolla, Mo., Jan. 17.—The brigade which has le here for the West within the past three days composed of the 35th and 36th Hilmois, 26th and 44th Missouri regiments, and Backoff's and Hotman's batteries, under command of Gen. Otterhau man's catteries, under command of the Another brigade, under Gen. Sigel, will probable leave in a day or two; and Gen. Sigel will doubtle assume command of the entire division at the pro-

THE BRANCH POST OFFICE BILL.

Details of the Fortification Bill. CONFIRMATION OF MR. CAMERONS.

NOMINATION.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The bill which passes is House today, relative to the establishment or ranch pest-affices in cities, authorizes and direct in Postmaster General II, in his judgment, th

the Postmaster General if, in his judgment, the public interest or convenience may require it, to establish one or more branch post-offices to facilitate the operations of the Post-office, in any city or place, which, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, may require such an additional accommodation for the convenience of the inhabitants; and it shall be deemed the duty of the Postmaster General to prescribe the rules and regulations for the branch post-offices, which may be established.

The Postmaster-General is also authorized to charge once cent in addition to the regular postage for every letter deposited in any Branch Post Office, to be forwarded by mail from the principal office, and which shall be preparably stamp; and one cent for evidelivery, provided that no letter shall be settle principal office to such branch office for delivery, except by request of the party to whom the same may be addressed; and provided the expense of such branch service shall not exceed the receipts on account thereof.

The tenth section of the act to establish certain The tenth section of the act to establish certal ost rates, and for other purposes, approved Marc

post rates, and for other post rates, and for other post rates, is repealed.

THE FORTIFICATION BILL. The fortification bill, which passed the House t day, makes the following appropriations for the year ending 1863:

Harbor, Maine...
Fort Warren, Boston Harbor...
Fort Winthrop, Bostor Hurbor...
Fort at New Bedford Harbor...
Fort at Willet's Point, opposite Fort Schuyler, N. Y.
Fort on the site of Fort Tompkins, Staten
Island, N. Y. Y..... Hook, N. J....

by California attingencies of fortifications, including the works.

One trains, and equipage for armies in sd and siege trains for armies in the

Fortifications on the northern frontier, including the fortifications at Oswego, Niagara, Buffalo, Detroit and Mack-Fort Montgomery at the outlet of Lake ort on Hog Island Ledge, Portland Har-bor, Maine, and the exterior batteries at Boston Harbor, Mass, ort at New Bedford Harbor, Mass, ort Adams, Newport, R. I... ort Schuyler, East River, N. Y... ort at Willett's Point, opposite Fort Schuyler, N. Y... ort Richmend, Staten Island, N. Y. ort on the site of Port Tompkin's, Stat-en I-land, N. Y... he commencement of the casemate at en Island, N. Y.

The commencement of the casemate at the battery on Staten Island, N. Y.

A new Battery at Fort Hamilton at the narrows of New York.

Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia, Pa.

A new Fort opposite Fort Delaware, on the Delaware shore. he Delaware shore.

t Monroe, Hampton Roads, Va.

t Taylor, Key West, Florida.

t Jefferson, Garden Key, Florida.

additional fort at the Tortugas, Florida

Port Jefferson, Garden Key, Florida. 100,000
An stditional fort at the Tortugas, Florida 200,000
A fort at Ship Island, on the coast of the
Mississippi. 100,000
Contingencies of fortifications. 100,000
Bridge, trains and equippage. 250,000
The Senate, after an executive session of the
House, today confirmed the nomination of Mr. Cameron as Minister to Russia, by 24 against 14.
Twenty-three Republicans and fifty-four Democrats and Unionists voted to confirm representative
Lebman in his seat. The sixty-seven against him
were all Republicans. Sixteen Democrats and Unionists were absent, or not voting.
The House Committee on Ways and Means adhere with great pertinacity to the scheme of imposing an income tax, and will advocate it strongly in their report to Congress.
The President, upon the application of the delegation from New York, appointed Major A. Double-day a Brigadier General.

Senator Wilson this morning introduced in so for the abolition of suthers. Its provisions are string ent and dispense withall except post sutlers. The Commissary of the regular army will furnish soldiers with a certain number of articles—thirty are specified, at a profit of ten per cent, upon their origina

The steamer King Phillip returned from the flo-la last night, and reports that the Anacosta esterday bombarded the rebel bettery at Cockpit out, with what result has not, as yet, been ascer-ined. The rebels fired four—shells at the steamer tained. The rebels fired four shells at the steamer with the result—no damage.

The Colonels and officers of the 69th and 88th New York regiments, and the officers of the batteries attached to it, Major O'Neill commanding, taking sent to the Senate Military Committee a memorial

Movements of Kentucky Rebels uisville, Ky., Jan. 11.—The correspondent of ournal, writing from Munfordsrille, says that ebels are driving into and killing cattle in the s and watering places on the route of the ad-e of the Federal army to render the water unit

The New Virginia Legislature. Wheeling, N. U., Jan. 17.—The bill known as Penusylvania Central Railroad bill was sated in the lower house of the Legislature to

A Governor Robbed and Whipped. Salt Lake City, Jan. 17.—Gov. Dawson left here Dec. 31st, on account of a personal difficulty. He was pursued, whipped and robbed 12 miles east of here. Seven desperadoes, who committed the as-sault, have been arrested. Three of them in en-deavering to escape from the officers, were killed.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 17.—Navigation is entirely aspended here in consequence of the gorging of the se, twenty miles below the city, extending to re fair.
Price, the member elect from the 5th Con-nal district, left for Washington today.

serson will be hereafter allowed to leave the

The "Sumter" Burns 3 Vessels.

The following is the copy of a dispatch recaived per the steamship Arabia: LONION, VIA QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 4, 1862, HALIFAX, Jan. 16.
HIRAM BARNEY, Collector, New York:
The Suniter has arrived at Cadiz, having burnt

C. F. ADAMS, U. S. Minister.

the former yard, 2 sailmakers, 90 carpenters, 62 riggers, 88 caulkers, 43 painters, and 499 laborers and others, have been discharged this week, mak, ing a total of 786. About 1500 have struck, leaving only some 400 men at work, out of about 2,700, who were on the rolls ten days ago. If the Brooklyn men give heed to the counsels of the Philadelphia men, it is to be feared that the Naval De partment of the service will suffer very considera bly. Although the purchase of vessels by the nava authorities has ceased, there is yet an immens amount of work to be got through, which ought to be completed within the next six or eight weeks but which cannot be done if any disturbances occur

among the employes.

At the Brooklyn Navy Yard, yesterday, the schooner T. A. Ward was put into commission.
This vessel is the flag ship of the second division of Commodore Porter's mortar flotills, Lieutenant commanding, W. W. Queen. The Rucer, S. P. Williams and J. Griffiths, also belonging to this flotills will be commissioned to lay, and will sail shortly.

armament and stores and being otherwise ready, will be put into commission today. The steamers Sachem, Uncas and Curacoa hauled

down the yard to the long dock, to receive their armaments, stores, &c. They are pierced for four 32-pounders and will carry a rifled Parrott gun on the forecastle. The steamer Varuna arrived at the Yard vester

day, to be armed and commissioned. She is pierced for two guns, and appears to be a fine useful vessel The frigate Sabine has left the dry dock and has commenced to take her armament on board, which, as we previously reported, will be much more formidable than the old one. She is at present receiv-ing some Columbiads. The sloop of war Richmond will take the Sabine's place in the dry dock. The ship Onward has hauled out into the stream

and is now at anchor there. She will probably re-ceive her powder while in the stream instead of going to Ellis Island for it. It is reported that the mward will go to the China station, to take the place of the vessels which have come home, The employees at the Yard were paid off yester-

lay in Treasury notes.

authorized to gular postage of the John Adams, has gone to call the post of the John Adams, has gone to call the proposition of the John Adams, has gone to call the proposition with the ship's accounts. When he is the crew will be paid off.

House Committee on Naval Affairs have better them the subject of the employment of workback and laborers in the several navy yards, their pay, etc., and will some report which their pay, etc., and will some report when the subject of the several navy yards, their pay, etc., and will some report when the several navy yards, their pays of the John Adams, has gone to construct the proposition of the John Adams, has gone to construct the proposition of the John Adams, has gone to construct the proposition of the John Adams, has gone to construct the proposition of the John Adams, has gone to construct the proposition of the John Adams, has gone to construct the proposition of the John Adams, has gone to construct the proposition of the John Adams, has gone to construct the proposition of the John Adams, has gone to construct the proposition of the proposition of the John Adams, has gone to construct the proposition of the proposition of the John Adams, has gone to construct the proposition of the John Adams, has gone to construct the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the John Adams, has gone to construct the proposition of th pay, etc., and will soon report whether any further legislation is necessary,

The 76th regiment, Col. Green, and two artillery

ompanies, Captains Von Pullakamer and Eilis, left Albany for New York at 5 o'clock last evening, They were reviewed in the Park by Gov. Morgan and addressed by Governor Pierce, of Ulster, before their departure. They are a fine body of men, and number 1,300 strong.

The 29th Massachusetts regiment, stationed or

lovernor's Island, are having a hard time of it The regiment, numbering a thousand men, are sta-tioned in Castle William, which was built for a gar rison of only three hundred. The court yard of th fort is a pool of water varying from six inches to two feet in depth, affording two or three limited spaces or the company, fires over which the rations are cooked. The men occupy both the upper and low er tiers of casemates. The lower tier is cold. with ble. The soldiers are not supplied with extr thick frost and ice, which the warmth afforded ! thick frost and ice, which the warmth afforded by the presence of a body W men does not melt. The floor is a mass of fith and damp, left in that condi-tion by the regiment previously occupying the place. The upper tier of casemates have been fur-nished with stoves, which are kept heated to red-ness. These casemates are quite limited in size, and ventilated only by the door and a small window above it. From 60 to 90 men occupy each of these rooms. Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, visited the regiment at their quarter on Thursday, in company with Col. Frank E. Howe. The Governor will en-deavor to effect a speedy removal of the troops,

CITY NEWS.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE,-The Hon. Mr Nott delivered at the Cooper Institute, last evening the second of his course of lectures on Social and Political Science, About eight hundred perso were present. The lecturer becan by a nice dis-tinction of the subject of his lecture, explaining that t was not the necessity for civil governments which he was advocating, but the necessity for a civil government of civil governments, the only theory of which was the Declaration of Independence and the inauguration thereof, the Constitu great Constitution? It is providential, and we have lost it by our false education—through a misappreciation of its real principles, this Union was di solved long before it was practicably dissolved i secession. This, he said, is a delegated form of government, not a federal or confederated one Rights are vested in the people, powers i the government. How is a constitution fra ed? By an original constituency, and belong to two constituencies, a state and a n to discharge the duties of government, and in ivil affair, there is no recognition of a Deity in o Constitution. We have had three revolutions in this country—in 1776, '87, and 1860. That of 178 secured us religious liberty, which prior to the time was not allowed in the colonies. Our revolution of 1776 was great, because it was a revoluti n theory. It arose in the determination of our fore fathers to have no original government on this con tinent except God's. They drew the correct dis tinction between an original and a delegated for ment, secession would be perfectly proper and a ment of states, a delegated government, was inac gurated. Then the Constitution supplanted the ac ticles of confederation, providentially forced up the convention delegated to amend those relics European blindness, in the articles of confederation Then the great principle of a national constituency was first introduced. This was our second revo tion-a revolution from the theories of continents Europe, which the revolution of 1860 is an attempt

The lecturer concluded with a patriotic denunc tion of the secessionists, particularly those of Vic

CHESS PLAYING .- Mr. J. A. Leonard played las vening, at the Morphy chess rooms, six games hess, simultaneously. His opponents were Messrs, Havens, O'Keefe, Gilberg, Maxwell, Gartrell and Porter. The playing was commenced at half-past eight o'clock. Mr. Leonard sat in one coner of the room, apparently viewing the wall with quite an unconcerned air, and in such a position that neither of the boards could be seen by him. Each of his opponents sat at a table, which was numbered, and a attendant passing from one table to another nnounced the moves on each, to which Mr conard replied almost instantaneously.

In No. 1 and 2 a miscalculation occurred, and Mr. Leonard, giving those, turned his attention en tirely to the remaining four, all of which he won in splendid style. The play began at half past 8 and ntinued 2 hours and 15 minutes. The play, as whole, was more interesting, even, than any of Mr. ABOLITION MEETING AT THE SHILDH CHURCH .-

According to announcement, a meeting-which was very well attended-was held in the Rev. H. H. larnett's Presbyterian Church, (colored.) in Princ street, last evening. Among the audience were everal noted abolitionists of this and other cities who watched the proceedings with the greatest interest. The Rev. L. C. Lockwood, lately from the seat of war, presented a statement of the condition of the "contrabands," in a highly colored address. He was followed by a colored man, named Davis who was brought on to this city. He delivered very disconnected statement, all about the unfortunate condition of the colored population away down louth, with regard to their mental, moral and physical condition. The meeting broke up at an ear

THE SCHOONER ECKFORD WEBB, partly owned at the South, was seized at this Port yesterday, by order of the Surveyor.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY FROM CARELESSNESS. Almost daily, the police returns contain reports of stores being flooded, and large quantities of proper-Military and Naval.

The strike at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, which occurred on Thursday, has not yet had any effect upon the employes at the Brocklyn Navy Yard. At

A WASHINGTON ARCHITECT IS now in this the purpose of making an examination of the chants' Exchange, to ascertain the feasibi better accommodation of the Custom Hou emoval thither. In case the report is fav and a removal be found expedient, it is pr o convert the Custom House into chambers better accommodation of the Sub-Treasury

First in Broadway.—Last night, about 8 of a fire broke out on the fourth floor of the but No. 299 Broadway, in a room occupied by Pratt, agent for a steam and fire regulator. ginsted under the stove, and burnt throug floor into the under premises occupied by S. Jonaid, a commission merchant. Both apart were damaged to the amount of \$50 each, premises of a tailor amed McLord, on the floor, had some articles of cicthing stolen, man named Seymour, living in the top of the ing, was carried out in an insensible conditive insurance watchwen, and kindly cared the Astor House. The building is owned, by Hamilton, Esq.

Foren Drowner, —The body of a man we covered yesterday floating down the Bay, p.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man we covered yesterday floating down the Bay,; U. S. revenue cutter Tiger. He appeared been in the water but a short time. Wore a black clothes, shoes and woolen stockings, a black neck-tie, and a fur cap; about 5 feet in height; hair brown and thin, with smaller with the body taker and given to the cutter, had the body taker and given to the Coroner of Richmond Cour

LEGAL REPORTS_FRIDAY. United States District Court

United States District Court.

The Prize Schooner Henry C. Middleton.—Intense, Henry Barclay, the captain of the vessel, a who, since her capture, has been confined in F. Warren, has been released for the purpose of bei examined as a witness on the trial.

A motion was now granted directing that the trimony in the case be re-opened for the purpose entering with it the testimony of Mr. Barclay. T witness will be returned to the Fort as soon as samined. Supreme Court.

The respondents urged in opposition to the ap-ration, that as the people of the state were the r-owners of the land or property injured, and the ators merely trustees or agents of the same, the rould be no misapplication of the bonds in pay-them over to the financial agent of the state. It a urged, that, in fact, this was a substantial and a ficient compliance with the statute. The Court so held, and declined to grant the w-Appeal was taken to the General Term of the Cos-where the order below was affirmed, the Co-where the order below the financial agen-the state, the people of which is the owner, is

Further News, see Third Pag

LYONS MAGNETIC ISSUED.

The original and genuine article, will extermin. Roaches, Auts, and all vermin. Free from polsos LYONS MAGNETIC PILLS

Are sure death to Rats and Mue. Sold by all Drogists everywhere. D. S. BARNES, Proprietor, Park Row, and 424 Bloadway.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Gentlemen's Vest Chains.

SOCIETY NOTICES.

A. O. H.—The Officers and Members of the utrick Sherry, of No. 9. By orders of JOHN MA UIRE, G. P. JOHN A. KENNEY, G. S. j17 2

A Public Temperance Meeting of the In grante's Reform Society will be held at the Hall, of ast Broadway, Sunday evening, Jun. 19th, at clock. Excellent speakers will address the meet-ng. L. WOOD, Sec.

A. O. of Hibernians-All the members of

to at the purial of a late brother member, THOMAS COSTELLO. WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, Prest JAMES GILMARTIN, Sec'y, 138

A Temperance Meeting will be held o

Police Intelligence, &c. THE LATE ROBBERY OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC

number by trade, having been arrested for the case arraigned before Justice Steers, and while fifter was relating the facts in the case to the sistrate, McClusky darted out of court unobserved made his escape. The complaint being peted, the officer turned to take his man tells, and was greatly astonished to find that he is berated himself by giving leg bail.

The Burning of the Quarantine Buildings— Commissioners of Emigration vs. the Supersi, of Richmond County.—In this case an applica was made for a writ of mandamus to compel defendants to deliver to the relators or plaint

Post Office Notice—The Mails for Gre Britain, and the Continent of Europe, via Sou impton and Bremen, per U. S. steamer BREME Britain, and the Continent of Europe, via Sou ampton and Bremen, per U. S. steamer BREME and for Ireland via Queenstown, per the KANG ROO, will close at this office on Saturday, the stoff Jan., at 10½ A. M. WM. B. TAYLOR, P.

A KEMBURABHE MEGICINE. 178-CC LA BALBAM—RUFUNATION. SCROPILA, SALT RIBER &c—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the most certa, and safe remedy for the most painful and protract forms of those diseases. Also old ulcers, fover sore erysloplas, the worst cases of impurity of the bloo liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepals, 1 cipient consumption, piles, &c. Principal Depo 246 Grand st, 75 cents per bottle,

G. C. ALLEN'S, 415 Broadway, One door below Canal st. 124 Ladles' Band and Link Bracelets-One aree, and five dollars each,
At G. C. ALLEN'S, 415 Broadway.
One door below Canal st.

Olive Branch Lodge of Good Samer

A. O. H , No. 14 .- A special meeting of be transacted. By order of PATRICK HARRING TON, Pres't; PATRICK GALLEGAN, Sec'y. 18

Sunday evening, the 19th, at 435 East Houston at Speaking by GEORGE HAYDOCK, JOHN DRIGGS and others. The public is invited to attend. Meet-ing to commence at 7 o'clock.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER,

A Remarkable Medicine. - Hyatt's Li